

Integrated Territorial Investments for Greater Warsaw



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for Greater Warsaw



European
Funds
Technical Assistance

European Union
Cohesion Fund



Project co-financed by the European Union
within the Technical Assistance Operational Programme 2014-2020

Integrated Territorial Investments for Greater Warsaw

Developed on the basis of "Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments
for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+"

Prepared by the City of Warsaw.
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Dear Sir/Madam,

Greater Warsaw is one of the most dynamically developing agglomerations in Europe, with strong aspirations to be a modern socio-economic centre. For years local government bodies of our agglomeration have cooperated for the development of an effective transport system based on a unified ticket policy. Seeing the developmental potential of Greater Warsaw also in other aspects, the City of Warsaw, as one of the first voivodship cities in Poland, has concluded a cooperation agreement with neighbouring communes and created a common investment strategy to be implemented with financial support from the European Union.



At the same time, the capital is the Intermediate Body in the EU programme for Mazovia, which provides an opportunity to shape the development directions for the entire Greater Warsaw.

Investments made by Warsaw and surrounding communes are implemented from the *Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodship 2014-2020* within the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument; the value of funds is over EUR 165 million. These resources are supplemented with the funds from the *Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020* in the field of low-emission public transport and effective heating system. This special pool of EU funds helps the local government of Greater Warsaw to shape the aspects which are important for its residents, such as urban transport, education and economic development. These funds enable closer cooperation between Warsaw and the agglomeration's communes utilising their potential and assets to the fullest.

This publication was prepared on the basis of the current *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+*, which is a response to the challenges faced by local government entities and related to the increasing importance of urban functional areas in the national and EU policy. The document includes information on, among others, the future projects whose implementation will be possible with the EU funds for Mazovia. I highly recommend this publication as a source of knowledge of development plans for Greater Warsaw with the use of Integrated Territorial Investments instrument.

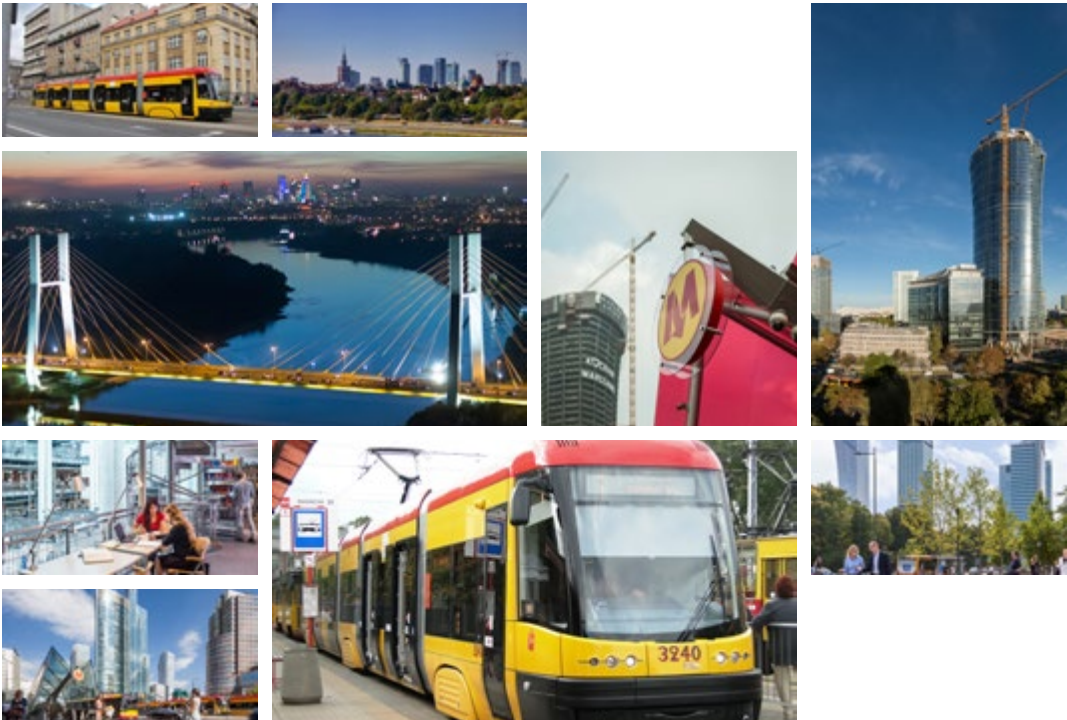
Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz
Mayor of Warsaw



INTRODUCTION

Creating a strong European socio-economic centre is a goal which will not be achieved through individual and independent measures; on the contrary, the instruments necessary for its implementation are primarily measures for integrating Warsaw with communes which are strongly connected with the capital in functional terms. The idea of cooperation must be based on common measures and projects. Involvement in common initiatives requires, and will continue to require, from Greater Warsaw local government bodies to make compromises for the common good. It is also crucial that in such measures successes of the entire Greater Warsaw should be treated as a joint efforts product of each commune belonging to the area.

Greater Warsaw eludes typical administrative division models. Warsaw's development largely depends on its immigrating population. At the same time, the city sprawls into the surrounding communes, which results in challenges related to developing and maintaining urban and suburban infrastructure. For the reasons above, common problems should be solved through horizontal interventions, specified in the following documents: *Strategy for the Development of the Warsaw Metropolitan Area until 2030* and the *Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+* (the Strategy). The mentioned documents are sources of information used for the preparation of this publication.



WHAT ARE INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL INVESTMENTS?

Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) are an instrument contributing to **the implementation of the development strategy for cities and their functional areas** through integrated projects co-financed by the European Union within the financial perspective for 2014-2020. ITI are an element of the territorial dimension of the cohesion policy.

Integrated Territorial Investments enable implementing **common projects combining measures funded from the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund**. This instrument makes it possible to go beyond the rigid administrative borders of local government units, increasing the impact of EU projects. The goal is not simply to provide funds for projects, but to support the creation of territorial coordination and mutual cooperation mechanism. A mechanism that would serve its purpose in terms of programming and implementation of measures.

Boundary conditions for support within the ITI instrument are specified in the Partnership Agreement of 21 May 2014 concluded between Poland and the European Commission, which stipulates the rules of programming the financial perspective for 2014-2020. **It points to three objectives of implementing the ITI instrument:**

- **promoting a partner-like cooperation model between various administration entities in urban functional areas;**
- **increasing the effectiveness of the undertaken interventions through implementing integrated projects responding in a comprehensive way to the needs and problems of cities and their functional areas;**
- **increasing the impact of cities and their functional areas on the shape and the way of implementing measures supported by them within the cohesion policy.**

Integrated Territorial Investments are an instrument forming part of the *Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship 2014-2020* (ROP MV) co-financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund. According to the so-called Implementation Act¹, the instrument can also be implemented with the support of national operational programmes, primarily the *Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020* (OPIE).

¹ The Act of 11 July 2014 on the principles of implementing cohesion policy programmes financed within the financial perspective for 2014-2020.

INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL INVESTMENTS FOR GREATER WARSAW – HOW DOES IT WORK?

Integrated Territorial Investments for Greater Warsaw are created by: the City of Warsaw as a city with countyrights, 14 urban communes, 12 urban-rural communes and 13 rural communes belonging to 10 counties (Legionowo, Mińsk Mazowiecki, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Otwock, Wołomin, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Piaseczno, Pruszków, Warsaw West and Żyrardów counties). Despite the fact that the area covers a relatively small part of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship (7.7%), its residents account for half of the region’s population (50.1%).



Source: own work on the basis of the CSO's LDB

Map 1. Communes functionally connected with the City of Warsaw co-creating an inter-commune agreement

PREPARATIONS FOR LAUNCHING INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL INVESTMENTS FOR GREATER WARSAW

A declaration on cooperation between the Warsaw Functional Area communes within Integrated Territorial Investments.

Meeting the formal conditions for launching the ITI instrument – the authorities of the Warsaw Functional Area communes entered an *Agreement of the Warsaw Functional Area communes on cooperation in the area of implementing Integrated Territorial Investments in the EU financial perspective for 2014-2020*.

VIII 2013

II 2014

Programme-related work, the result of which is the *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+*. The process of preparing the Strategy contributed to, i.a., building trust and reinforcing cooperation mechanisms between communes, developing understanding and joint ownership of the commonly devised document.

An unanimous adoption of the *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+* by the authorities of the respective communes.

A positive assessment of the *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+* by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development and by the Board of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship.

Signing the agreement between the Managing Authority of the ROP MV and the City of Warsaw, based on which the City of Warsaw was entrusted the tasks of the Intermediate Body within the instrument Integrated Territorial Investments of the ROP MV for 2014-2020.*

Launching the first calls for proposals within Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area.

VII 2015

X 2015 XI 2015

I 2016

* The City of Warsaw assumes a new role of the Intermediate Body for Integrated Territorial Investments. Therefore, the representatives of the City of Warsaw actively participate in the respective stages of project implementation, including cooperation on creating detailed criteria for competitions and participation in the selection of experts.

WE THINK STRATEGICALLY – THE STRATEGY FOR THE INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL INVESTMENTS FOR THE WARSAW FUNCTIONAL AREA 2014-2020+

The Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+ is a document which indicates projects planned for implementation within EU funds designated in the Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship for 2014-2020 for the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument and for complementary projects supporting the achievement of the Strategy's objectives, financed from the OPIE. The Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+ is also an implementing document for the Strategy for the Development of the Warsaw Metropolitan Area until 2030.

The following external and internal factors had an impact on the subjective scope of the Strategy:

the objectives for implementing Integrated Territorial Investments in Poland identified in the Partnership Agreement

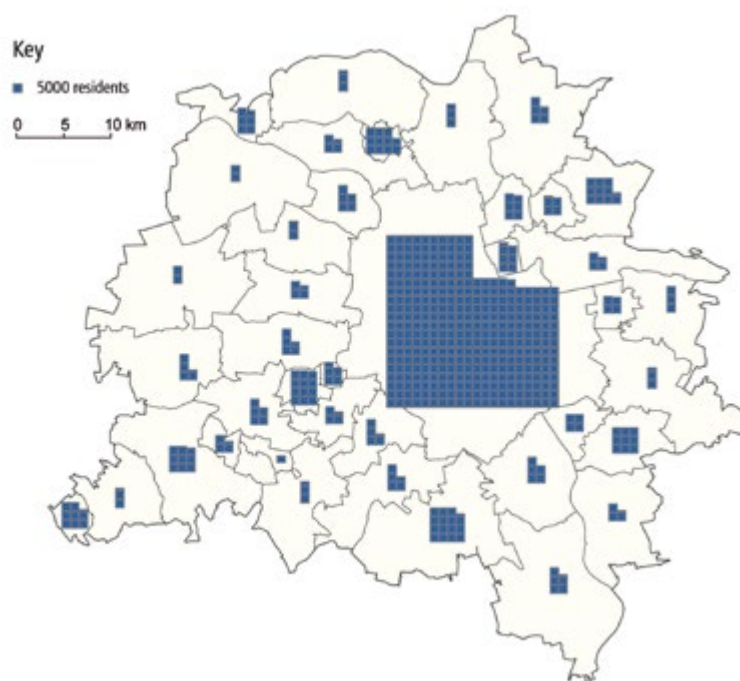
the potential scope of support specified in the Partnership Agreement (including the specific characteristics of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship as a better developed region) and the *Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship for 2014-2020*

the vision of utilising the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument by communes co-creating the inter-commune agreement

1. A strategic diagnosis – what is the Warsaw Functional Area?

The social dimension

The Warsaw Functional Area is one of the largest urban functional areas in Poland. It is inhabited by **2.7 million residents** (of which 1.7 live in Warsaw), i.e. half of the voivodeship's population (*Map 2*). The population of the area is constantly increasing and the phenomenon will continue in the 2030 perspective. Demographic projections of the Central Statistical Office of Poland show that the most visible population increase will occur in communes surrounding Warsaw and in the capital itself (of 7.8%). This is definitely a positive impulse for development which distinguishes the area in national and European terms.

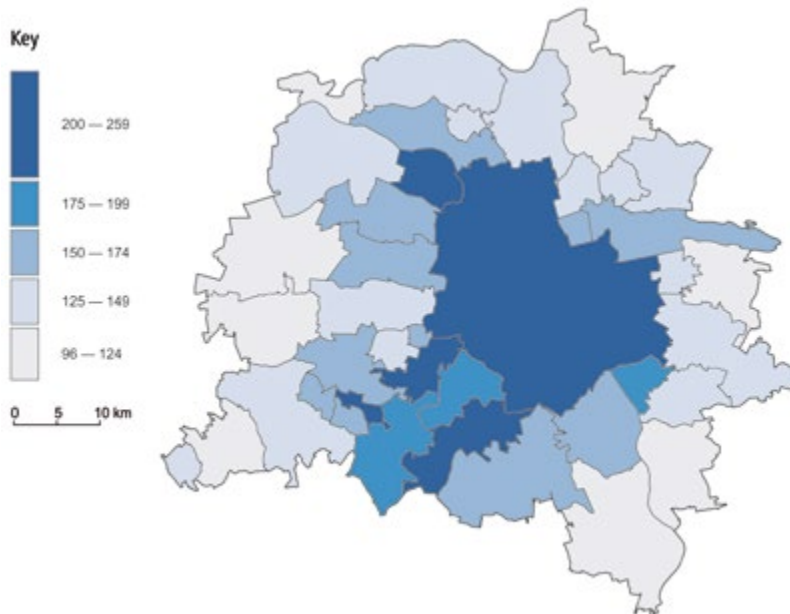


Source: own work on the basis of the CSO's LDB

Map 2. Population in 2013

The economic dimension

The Warsaw Functional Area stands out from other areas in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and Poland in a high **concentration of economic potential**. There are nearly 516 thousand business entities registered in the area, accounting for 71% of the voivodeship's and 13% of the country's potential – almost 200 entities per 1000 residents (*Map 3*). Large entities, i.e. with at least 250 employees, are overrepresented, which results from the location of the largest companies in the capital or in its direct vicinity. The generated gross domestic product (GDP) accounts for approx. 70% and 15% of the region's and Poland's GDP respectively².



Source: own work on the basis of the CSO's LDB

Map 3. Entities recorded in the REGON register per 1000 residents in 2013

The area is characterised with **the most advanced structure of the economy** in Poland. There is a concentration of knowledge-intensive industries and sectors oriented at business support. It gathers 28% of domestic entities operating in the field of information and communication, 21% dealing with professional and scientific activities and 18% of entities providing administration and support services. Furthermore, the area is home to companies functioning within Key Enabling Technologies (KET) such as **biotechnologies, photonics and nanotechnologies**. The Warsaw Functional Area is also characterised by a concentration of business entities operating in other leading sectors in the region, i.e. **the medical, chemical and creative industries**³.

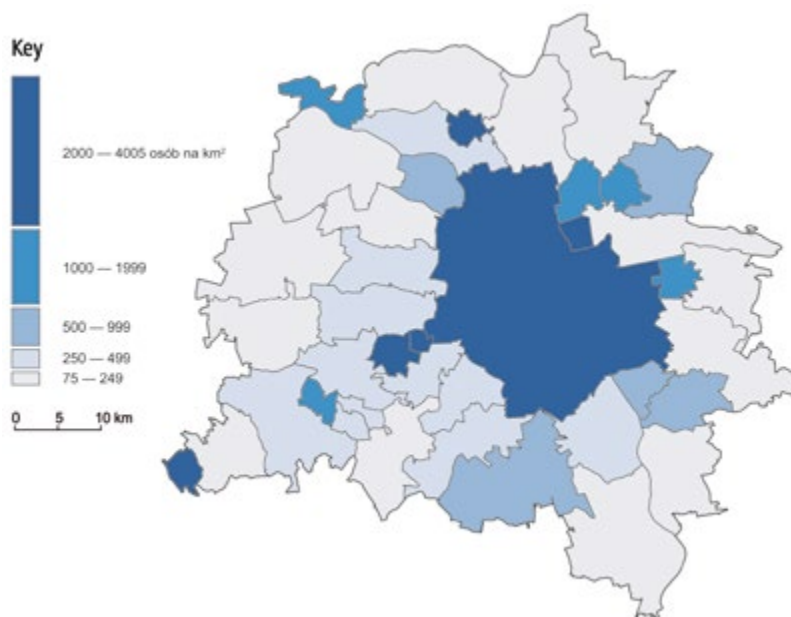
² the Central Statistical Office of Poland

³ the Local Data Bank of the Central Statistical Office of Poland

The spatial dimension

The area's settlement system consists of **26 cities and towns creating the agglomeration system** around Warsaw, which, according to the official statistics, has a population of 1.7 million. The population of other cities of the agglomeration is as follows: Pruszków (59.0 thous. residents), Legionowo (54.1 thous.), Otwock (44.9 thous.), Piaseczno (44.0 thous.), Żyrardów (41.3 thous.), Wołomin (37.4 thous.), Grodzisk Mazowiecki (29.8 thous.) and Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki (28.3 thous.)⁴.

Due to the specific features of the area, the number and size of settlement centres, **the urbanisation rate of the area (87%)** considerably exceeds the value for the voivodeship (64%) and for the whole of Poland (61%). Furthermore, the Warsaw Functional Area is **the most densely populated area of the voivodeship** (912 people per km² (Map 4)). This is over six times more than for the whole of Mazowieckie Voivodeship (149 people per km²).



Source: own work on the basis of the CSO's LDB

Map 4. Population density in 2013

⁴ the Local Data Bank of the Central Statistical Office of Poland

Transport availability

The Warsaw Functional Area is where **pan-European transport corridors** converge:

- **corridor I:** Warsaw – Białystok – Suwałki – Kaunas – Riga – Tallin – Helsinki;
- **corridor II:** Berlin – Poznań – Warsaw – Minsk – Moscow – Nizhny Novgorod;
- **corridor VI:** Gdańsk – Warsaw – Katowice – Ostrava.

In addition, in the area there are intersections of **national roads with a significance for European transport**:

- **Berlin – Warsaw – Minsk (A2, S2 and DK 2);**
- **Helsinki – Gdańsk – Warsaw – Krakow – Chyżne (Budapest) (S7 and DK 7);**
- **Riga – Białystok – Warsaw – Wrocław – Prague (S8 and DK 8);**
- **Warsaw – Lublin – Hrebenne (DK 17).**

Warsaw is also a meeting point of **three national roads** (No. 50, 61 and 79) and **13 voivodeship roads**.



The modernisation of Jerozolimskie Avenue, a section of national road No. 8



The intersection of national road No. 3 with the Siekierowska Route.

The problems of the area's transport system include **the concentration of high-class roads** in the western part and **the incomplete ring road of Warsaw**, which includes only the western part of the city (fragments of roads S8 and S2). **The concentric transport system** is also a significant challenge leading to the concentration of traffic in Warsaw. A weak point of the area's road network is the lack of good transport connections between communes surrounding Warsaw.

The **Warsaw Functional Area is also an important railway junction**. This is where the following railway lines with a national and local significance converge:

- **four main railway lines with a national significance:**
 - E20: Berlin – Kunowice – Poznań – Warsaw – Terespol – Moscow,
 - E65: Gdańsk – Warsaw – Katowice,
 - E75: Warsaw – Białystok – Kuźnica Białostocka – Saint Petersburg,
 - No. 1: Warsaw – Koluszki – Częstochowa – Katowice;
- **two class 1 railway lines:**
 - E28: Warsaw – Piława – Dęblin – Lublin – Dorohusk,
 - No. 8: Warsaw – Radom – Kraków;
- **line with a local significance:**
 - Warsaw Commuter Railway: Warsaw – Milanówek / Grodzisk Mazowiecki.

The agglomeration and regional railways provide transport connections within the Warsaw Functional Area. The suburban railway system consists of 8 lines converging in Warsaw. The state of the railway infrastructure and railway traffic control systems is unsatisfactory and has a negative impact on the capacity of the whole system. What is more, it affects the limiting of the competitiveness of railway transport as compared to road transport (collective and individual).



Environmental and cultural assets

The Warsaw Functional Area is rich in environmental assets. Protected areas within the capital's borders are unique in global terms (the Vistula Valley area being part of the Natura 2000 network). The area also features parts of the Kampinos National Park, the Masovian Landscape Park and the Chojnów Landscape Park.



City of Warsaw, beach upon the Vistula River



The dwellers of the Kampinos Forest



Grodzisk Mazowiecki



Raszyn



Nieporęt



Góra Kalwaria

Due to the area's high population density and urbanisation level, the concentration of companies and production plants, and an extended road network **the Warsaw Functional Area is characterised by a high level of pollutant emissions.** Environmental pollution is an important problem in the Warsaw agglomeration, caused mainly by road traffic.

According to the results of air quality assessment for 2013, emission standards for particulates (PM2.5 and PM10) and nitrogen dioxide were exceeded in the entire Warsaw agglomeration⁵. A particularly negative impact on the environment and the quality of life of residents is exerted by road transport in the capital, especially around streets with a high traffic density and land development preventing natural air exchange. The **unfavourable acoustic environment** caused mainly by transport noise is also a crucial problem in Warsaw and surrounding areas.

The Warsaw Functional Area is also known for its **rich cultural heritage**. Its most valuable culture objects are included in the register of monuments and covered by a conservation policy. The major objects of this type include the historic centre of Warsaw inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Other immovable monuments are mansions, palaces, sacral facilities, defence structures, spatial layouts and industrial buildings. Some objects that entered into the register of monuments **urgently require intervention** in order to preserve their cultural values. The area is home to **numerous cultural institutions**, although their potential and resources are not effectively utilised and promoted. The buildings of the said institutions often require upgrading and renovation.



City of Warsaw, Zamkowy Square



The former casino, Otwock



Granary on the Narew River, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki



The palace of Primate Michał Poniatowski in Jabłonna



Cemetery in Palmiry, the Czosnów Commune

⁵ Air quality assessment in zones of Poland for 2012. A summary of the national report on air quality assessment in zones, performed by the Voivodeship Environmental Protection Inspectorate according to the rules specified in Article 89 of the Environmental Protection Law Act, Warsaw 2013.

2. SWOT analysis

Table 1. SWOT analysis for the Warsaw Functional Area in the context of implementing Integrated Territorial Investments.

Strengths	Weaknesses
A very high population potential of the area with a tendency for further population growth	A weakly developed metropolitan identity
A developed infrastructure of upstream services in the fields of culture, healthcare and education	Considerable differences in access to public services in the area (in particular between urban and rural areas)
A high level of human capital	An insufficient supply of public services available through electronic channels in relation to the residents' needs and expectations
The largest scientific and academic centre in Poland	A limited range of activities for the elderly
A high level of educational services as compared to the rest of the voivodeship and other agglomerations (measured with the results of primary school, lower-secondary school and secondary school final exams)	A low percentage of children covered by nursery care, many communes providing no such services
A high level of business activity among residents (over 0.5 million registered enterprises)	A relatively low level of innovativeness in production sectors
A developed and diversified labour market	A negative balance of foreign trade, especially in terms of high-technology products (a positive balance e.g. in the food sector)
The most advanced economic structure in Poland (the largest share of knowledge-intensive industries, professional activities and the creative sector)	A low activity of local government bodies in terms of promoting local entrepreneurs on foreign markets, including the lack of a uniform export package
The presence of numerous representations of international organisations	The lack of unified package for foreign investors
A high concentration of companies with foreign capital share	A low activity of clusters and associations of entrepreneurs
The location at the intersection of European transport routes (road, railway and air)	Shortages of personnel with a vocational and technical education
A well-developed network of urban transport in Warsaw	An insufficient supply of occupational counselling for students
The largest city bike system in Poland (one of the largest in Europe)	An insufficient supply of services aimed at developing entrepreneurial, innovative and creative attitudes among children and adolescents
The presence of areas with a high environmental value, including protected areas	Insufficiently developed road infrastructure (the incomplete ring road of Warsaw, few high-quality roads in the eastern part of the area)
	A concentric transport system leading to the concentration of traffic in Warsaw
	An insufficient capacity of the railway infrastructure as compared to passengers' needs
	A weakly developed urban transport network outside Warsaw, especially along ring roads
	An insufficient number of multimodal transfer nodes
	A weakly developed bicycle paths network outside Warsaw and the lack of continuity of bicycle paths in Warsaw
	A low level of rainwater retention (a high percentage of built-up areas, a decreasing forest cover ratio)
	Exceeded air pollution standards (particulates and nitrogen dioxide, acoustic standards)
	An outdated and insufficiently developed heat transmission network
	An insufficient supply of developed investment areas

Opportunities	Threats
A priority treatment of railway transport by the European Union	A growing competition from other metropolitan centres (national and international)
Substantial EU financial resources for the development of public transport in the functional area of voivodeship cities (with a preference for railway transport)	A continuing presence of systemic (legal, administrative) barriers to knowledge transfer
A continuing positive migration trend increasing human capital resources in the Warsaw Functional Area	Unfavourable demographic changes in the country (a decrease in the number of people in the working age)
A possibility of implementing (governance, organisational, infrastructural) solutions verified in other metropolises	Delays in the implementation of essential infrastructure investments by external entities (PKP PLK, GDDKiA)
A growing role of information and communication technologies in the economy and administration	A disorderly and ineffective spatial policy of the country contributing to uncontrolled suburbanisation
A permanent shifting of emphasis in the cohesion policy towards the development of cities and their functional areas	Delegating new tasks to local government bodies by the central government without additional funds for their implementation
Introducing regulations referring to the cooperation between local government bodies in the functional areas of cities (the so-called Metropolitan Act)	Changes in financial law with a negative impact on the finances of local government bodies (e.g. increasing the personal income tax-free threshold)
Supporting projects relating to smart specialisations of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship	
Placing emphasis on innovative solutions in technical and vocational education in the national and European policy	
Increasing society's ecological awareness and popularising state-of-the-art-technologies contributing to a decrease in energy use	
Amending regulations referring to the "Janosikowe" payments reducing the burden placed on rich local government entities	

Based on the strategic diagnosis, the Warsaw Functional Area's strengths and weaknesses were identified which will be subject to the intervention within Integrated Territorial Investments. The opportunities and threats which can be strengthened or weakened by internal factors were also specified.

On the basis of an analysis of interactions between particular development factor groups, also within particular groups, **problematic areas** were formulated which should be subject to the intervention described in the *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+*.



3. The vision of the Warsaw Functional Area

The Warsaw Functional Area is currently the strongest development centre in Poland, due to this its aspirations reach a European level. As a result of implementing the measures described in the Strategy it should become one of the major development centres in Central Europe – a place teeming with activity, with a diversified service range for its residents. A permanent improvement in the quality of life of residents is the most important task of local government authorities. It can be achieved by shaping appropriate proportions in managing economic, social and natural (environmental) capital. Therefore, measures will be carried out in all of the aforementioned directions.

The Warsaw Functional Area is the most attractive place to live in Poland. Due to its numerous assets, the area is a place to which people from the entire country come, contributing to its human capital. It is a centre gathering innovative and creative people, an area where residents show a higher level of openness and trust than in the rest of the country. The area's residents also show a lot of initiative, which results in the highest percentage of people running business activities in the country. The conditions for business operations will constantly improve thanks to the development of the service range of investment areas and in promoting the area's economy, which will contribute to an increase in the export potential of enterprises.

Cooperation and the resulting synergy effect of particular entities' operations is key to the development of the Warsaw Functional Area. A high potential is co-created by the residents and enterprises, and also by national and international institutions (administration, scientific entities, associations of entrepreneurs, non-governmental organisations).

The vision of the Greater Warsaw

The Greater Warsaw is an energy vibrating European centre of development where high living standards and perfect business conditions meet in the most balanced way – all based on the citizens' creativity, cooperation potential and new technologies.

4. Strategic objectives and courses of action

The intervention planned within the formula of Integrated Territorial Investments is directed at **integrating the Warsaw Functional Area, simultaneously building its competitive edges**. It is in line with the strategic documents of the area's communes and contributes to the implementation of development objectives of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and of Poland. At the same time, it complies with the EU policy in the field of urban functional areas.

The Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+ focuses on achieving three strategic objectives:

- 1. Increasing the access to public services**
- 2. Developing economic networks**
- 3. Improving the quality of public space**

The objectives adopted in the Strategy were specified using the participatory method during strategic workshops. Their range results directly from the diagnosed needs of communes and from the identified resources and potentials of the Warsaw Functional Area, which require further strengthening. Each of the breakdowns of the strategic analysis performed in the society-economy-space model was assigned one development objective, further specified at the level of courses of action. The development concept of the Warsaw Functional Area is based on **public services, economic development and streamlining transport connections while preserving the natural and cultural assets of the area**.



Strategic objective 1. Increasing the access to public services

An increase in residents' demand for public services is associated with the necessity to ensure high-quality and state-of-the-art and effectively managed services to serve as the distinctive features of metropolises not only in Poland but also in Europe.

Under strategic objective 1, the following courses of action will be implemented:

- ⇒ 1.1. Information services;
- ⇒ 1.2. Educational services;
- ⇒ 1.3. Services for activating residents.

Course of action 1.1. Information services

Implementing this course of action is a response to a limited access of residents and visitors to information in the public space and to the resources of commune offices.

The measure will be implemented, among others, through the following projects: *The Virtual Warsaw Functional Area, E-Archive – access to public information of the Warsaw Functional Area.*

Course of action 1.2. Educational services

Implementing this course of action is a response to the need for increasing the effectiveness of managing educational services in the context of a common educational market. This arises from the need to strengthen human capital in the key competences essential for developing a knowledge-based economy.

The measure will be implemented, among others, through the following projects: *The development of children's and youth's key competences and Education and career counselling.*

Course of action 1.3. Services for activating residents

The aim of implementing this course of action is improving the range and quality of measures for social and occupational activation of the area's residents. The urban lifestyle and demographic trends contribute to limitations in access to services facilitating the return to the labour market such as care for children up to the age of 3 and measures focusing on social activation and integration, including the elderly and the disabled.

The measure will be implemented, among others, through the following projects: *E-care – integrated system of care-service support based on ICT tools and The development of a care system for children under 3.*

Strategic objective 2. Developing economic networks

The Warsaw Functional Area as a growth pole and the strongest economic and scientific and research centre in Poland has all the predispositions to compete for development factors at the European and global levels. This will increase the dynamism of local economies, which, in consequence, will lead to the improvement of the quality of life of residents.

Under strategic objective 2, the following courses of action will be implemented:

- ⇒ 2.1. Economic promotion;
- ⇒ 2.2. Investment areas;
- ⇒ 2.3. Human capital.

Course of action 2.1. Economic promotion

The course of action provides for the implementation of projects aimed at strengthening the connections of the area's economy with other countries in terms of supporting exports and investments. This can be achieved through measures aimed at creating and disseminating a common promotional message (e.g. publicity campaigns, trade publications, websites), adjusted to particular foreign markets and business environments and measures directly influencing the development of business connections such as economic missions, participation in industry and investment fairs and show rooms.

The measure will be implemented, among others, through the project:
Grow with Greater Warsaw – economic promotion.

Course of action 2.2. Investment areas

Under this course of action it is planned to create conditions for business entities to settle, especially for those performing innovative and export activities, through implementing tasks for the arrangement and preparation of investment areas.

The measure will be implemented, among others, through the project:
The expansion of investment areas offer of the Warsaw Functional Area.

Course of action 2.3. Human capital

Under this course of action it is planned to implement projects in the field of strengthening the key competences of children and adolescents. Furthermore, tasks will be performed to increase access to educational and occupational counselling, especially in lower-secondary schools. The effects of these measures will have an impact on the economy in a long-term perspective.

This course of action will be implemented, among others, through the following projects:
The development of children's and youth's key competences and Education and career counselling.

Strategic objective 3. Improving the quality of public space

The space is not only a background for the ongoing social and economic processes but also a framework for human activity and often a determining factor of the measures taken.

In the context of common measures, it is of essence to perceive the Warsaw Functional Area as a whole and to manage it rationally, not within the borders of the respective communes but within the entire area.

Under strategic objective 3, the following courses of action will be implemented:

- ⇒ 3.1. Transport connections;
- ⇒ 3.2. Natural and cultural environment.

Course of action 3.1. Transport connections

Implementing this course of action is a response to the challenge posed before the Warsaw Functional Area by the intensity of population migrations in daily and seasonal terms. Warsaw is the place of work and education not only of people residing in the area but also those living in more distant locations. The area's problem is the insufficient capacity of the ring road transport system around Warsaw in the context of both leading the transit traffic out of the capital city and developing local transport between communes surrounding Warsaw.

The course of action will be implemented, among others, through the following projects: *The development of a cycling routes network and The development of the P&R parking lots network.*

Course of action 3.2. Natural and cultural environment

In attempt to create a low-emission and environmentally friendly economy and to effectively use the existing energy resources, it is planned to implement measures increasing energy efficiency mainly in the public transport, heating and construction sectors. Cultural heritage is a resource which should be protected and strengthened in order to achieve the development objectives of the Warsaw Functional Area, including an increase in its appeal and competitiveness. Within this course of action it is planned to implement in the area projects in the field of protecting historic objects and improving the availability of cultural resources. This will contribute to strengthening the tourist potential of the area.

This course of action will be implemented, among others, through the following projects: *The development of a cycling routes network and The development of the P&R parking lots network, also through complementary and accompanying projects.*

5. Funding

The implementation of the *Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+* is based on EU funds dedicated directly to the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument and on commune funds supplementing them as their own contributions to projects.

165 756 619 €

the amount designated for projects planned under Integrated Territorial Investments – the *Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship for 2014-2020*

The European Regional Development Fund
142 057 011 €

The European Social Fund
23 699 608 €

The allocation of funds for the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument was designated for implementing **11 projects** within 7 investment priorities of the European Union (*Table 2*). Under all projects, it is planned to apply the **nonrepayable funding mechanism** in the form of a subsidy with a maximum 80% of EU funding.

271 244 490 €

the amount supplementing the ITI instrument planned for the implementation of projects in the field of low-emission public transport and effective heating system within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020

Table 2. Projects implemented under the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument

EU Investment priority	ROP MV priority axis	ITI project name	EU funds allocation (EUR)	Own contribution
2c	II	The Virtual Warsaw Functional Area	13 527 050	20%
2c	II	E-Archive – access to the public information	3 502 701	20%
2c	II	E-care – an integrated system of care-service support based on ICTtools	5 000 000	20%
2c	II	Other e-services for Mazovia	5 861 723	20%
3a	III	The expansion of investment areas of the Warsaw Functional Area	11 579 348	20%
3b	III	Grow with Greater Warsaw – economic promotion	5 680 606	20%
4e	IV	The development of a cycle routes network	63 848 065	20%
4e	IV	The development of the P+R parking lots network	33 057 518	20%
8iv	VIII	The development of a care system for children under 3	12 776 522	20%*
10i	X	Developing key competences among children and adolescents	8 423 086	20%*
10iv	X	Education and career counselling	2 500 000	20%*

* in line with the provisions of Annex No. 1 to the Territorial Contract of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, it is possible to obtain State budget funds to finance part of the national contribution as a supplementation of ESF funds



Fot. Maciej Margas



Fot. Maciej Margas

6. Projects included in the Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+

The selection of projects to be implemented within the Integrated Territorial Investments instrument is carried out within a competitive and non-competitive procedure in line with the regulations on the selection of projects co-financed from European Structural and Investment Funds of the EU financial perspective for the years 2014-2020.

Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship 2014-2020

Public e-services

■ The Virtual Warsaw Functional Area

The project will ensure a multifaceted interaction among tourists visiting the Warsaw Functional Area and will enable the use of public services by residents with the use of mobile technologies. Its assumption is to create a beacon-based micro-location system and a mobile app connecting with beacons using the Bluetooth Low Energy 4.0 technology (BLE). The app will be compatible with the generally available readers and smartphones. The microlocation system will



enable residents and tourists to use urban transport, infrastructure and the services of cultural institutions, tourist attractions and public administration services. An important factor speaking for the implementation of the project is the aid provided for the disabled, especially for visually impaired people, enabling them to move around more easily.

■ E-Archive – access to the public information

The objective of the project is to streamline the functioning of commune administration in terms of providing access to archive information. The project assumes creating an electronic system of access to archive information for residents and commune office employees. Documents in the archives of offices will be digitalised and saved in files to enable their browsing. The files will be described with metadata and placed in the digital archives of commune offices.

■ **E-care – an integrated system of care-service support based on ICT tools**

The objective of the project is to improve the quality of life of people using care services by building and implementing a support system based on ICT tools. The support system will feature the Management Centre providing teleservices for people in care and devices enabling them to contact the Management Centre (e.g. SOS buttons, mobile phones, vital signs readers), and also cooperation networks with non-governmental organisations and volunteers.



Economy

■ **The expansion of investment areas of the Warsaw Functional Area**

The call will support projects aimed at increasing the appeal of Greater Warsaw to investors by arranging and preparing selected investment areas. Financial support opportunities will be provided to endeavours aimed at giving investment areas new economic functions through connecting utilities and the construction or modernisation of the transport system directly serving these areas, which will create conditions stimulating economic growth.



■ Grow with Greater Warsaw – economic promotion



The main objective of the project is to internationalise companies from the metropolitan area of the capital. The project is addressed to representatives of SMEs, including start-ups. These enterprises, in addition to counselling and training courses focusing on foreign markets

of interest to them, will receive support in the form of participation in international fairs, economic missions, B2B meetings and conferences, and also promotional support (advertising, brochures, catalogues, etc.).

General and pre-school education within the Warsaw Functional Area

■ The development of a care system for children under 3

The primary objective of the call is to create employment opportunities for people providing care to children aged 3 or less, by increasing the number of care providers, including the establishment of new, or the development of existing, nurseries/crèches or playgroups, or day care centres. A greater number of these much-needed care providers for young children will make



it easier for people to return to work following their maternity leave, parental leave or child care leave. Funds secured as part of the call could be used, e.g., to prepare rooms to meet the needs of children, purchase and install equipment and aids to support educational classes, and cover the cost of food for children and wages/salaries for personnel.

■ Developing key competences among children and adolescents

The call will support projects designed to develop key skills and shape appropriate attitudes/competences among children and adolescents, which are vital on the labour market, including: maths and science, IT and foreign languages, as well as creativity, innovativeness, teamwork, and entrepreneurship.

These objectives will be accomplished through the additional educational classes, new experimental teaching programmes and frameworks, and educational aids and ICT tools, to be implemented in, and/or provided to, schools and other educational establishments as part of the projects.



■ Education and career counselling



The call will support projects designed to develop educational/occupational counselling and cooperation with the labour market, e.g. by the improvement or attainment of qualifications by teachers who implement educational/occupational counselling objectives, and the establishment of School Information and Career Points. The available funds could also be used to support cooperation between schools and the labour market by identifying labour market needs and fostering vocational education.

Low-emission transport

■ The development of a cycle routes network



The call will support projects concerning the construction, redevelopment or demarcating of dedicated cycling paths, including the marking of crossings, lanes for bikes, bike boxes (ASLs), and bike crossings at junctions. These newly developed cycling paths will provide a useful commuting alternative to high-emission transport. Cycling paths to be constructed under the Integrated Territorial Investments will be directly linked to transport hubs such as rail stations, Park & Ride car parks, bus stops, and metro stations. The new paths will be part of an extensive network that facilitates transport between the communes within the Warsaw Functional Area.

■ The development of the P+R parking lots network

The call will support projects that enhance the availability and quality of urban transport through the construction or redevelopment of transport hubs. This measure is designed for people who commute from the suburbs or satellite towns. Park & Ride car parks will be located in such a way so as to seamlessly integrate them into the existing urban transport. The car parks will provide parking spaces for cars as well as for bikes.



Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020

Complementary projects

Development objectives of the Warsaw Functional Area will be achieved through complementary projects to be supported under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020. Complementary projects were submitted for support under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020 on the basis of the non-competitive project selection procedure.

Table 3. List of complementary (non-competitive) projects submitted for support under Investment Priority 4.v, Priority Axes I and VI, Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020

No.	Project title	Submitted by	Project status	Estimated support (EUR million)
Investment priority 4.v, VI Priority Axis, Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020				
1.	Construction of tram route to Wilanów including purchase of rolling stock and auxiliary infrastructure	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	primary	131,04
2.	Construction of selected sections of tram routes in Warsaw, including purchase of rolling stock	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	primary	26,94
3.	Purchase of bus fleet (130 low-floor low-emission buses), including auxiliary infrastructure	Miejskie Zakłady Autobusowe Sp. z o.o.	primary	42,53
4.	Construction of a tram route to Gośćław in Warsaw, including purchase of rolling stock	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	primary	14,65
5.	Purchase of tram rolling stock for tram routes in Warsaw	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	secondary	49,62
6.	Extension and redevelopment of tram routes in right-bank Warsaw	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	secondary	29,49
7.	Construction and redevelopment of tram routes in left-bank Warsaw	Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company	secondary	14,60

No.	Project title	Submitted by	Project status	Estimated support (EUR million)
8.	Construction of heating network to connect to high-performance CHP sources the buildings heated from the scrapped individual or collective low-emission sources, located in the revitalised districts Praga Południe, Praga Północ and Targówek in the City of Warsaw – Stage I	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	0,87
9.	Upgrade of the Warsaw heating network in the City of Warsaw to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve energy efficiency – Stage I	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	12,40
10.	Scrapping central (group) heat substations, including the construction of a heating network and individual heat substations in areas with compact multi-family housing development in the City of Warsaw, in areas with excessive air pollution levels – Individual Substations for Warsaw – Stage II	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	5,93
11.	Construction of a heating network to scrap local low-emission sources in the Skorosze housing estate in Warsaw	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	5,84
12.	Upgrade of the Warsaw heating network in the City of Warsaw to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve energy efficiency - Stage II	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	4,59
13.	Construction of heating network to connect to high-performance CHP sources the buildings heated from the scrapped individual or collective low-emission sources, located in the revitalised districts Praga Południe, Praga Północ and Targówek in the City of Warsaw – Stage II	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	1,10
14.	Scrapping central (group) heat substations, including the construction of a heating network and individual heat substations in areas with compact multi-family housing development in the City of Warsaw, in areas with excessive air pollution levels – Individual Substations for Warsaw – Stage III	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	1,83

No.	Project title	Submitted by	Project status	Estimated support (EUR million)
15.	Upgrade of the Warsaw heating network in the City of Warsaw to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve energy efficiency - Stage III	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	7,09
16.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP sources in Warsaw to meet the heat-related needs of buildings heated from the scrapped inefficient heating plant in Międzylesie	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	3,37
17.	Construction of a heating network to supply heat from high-performance CHP to recipients in Pruszków and Piastów, now heated from the scrapped high-emission Heating Plant in Pruszków, and to new recipients in Warsaw's districts Ursus, Bemowo and Włochy	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	30,12
Investment priority 4.vi., I Priority Axis, Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020				
18.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP in new development areas within the Warsaw Heating System - Stage I	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	2,67
19.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP in new development areas within the Warsaw Heating System - Stage II	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	1,77
20.	Construction of a heating network and a pumping station on Jutrzenki Street to utilise high-performance CHP for the purposes of new buildings in revitalised post-industrial areas in the City of Warsaw's Ursus district	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	13,82
21.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP in scattered development areas within the Warsaw Heating System	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	4,44

No.	Project title	Submitted by	Project status	Estimated support (EUR million)
22.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP in scattered development areas within the Warsaw Heating System	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	primary	3,74
23.	Construction of a heating network to utilise high-performance CHP in new development areas within the Warsaw Heating System - Stage III	Veolia Energia Warszawa S.A.	secondary	0,71



Fot. Warsaw Trams, a limited liability company



INTERCONTINENTAL

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STOP

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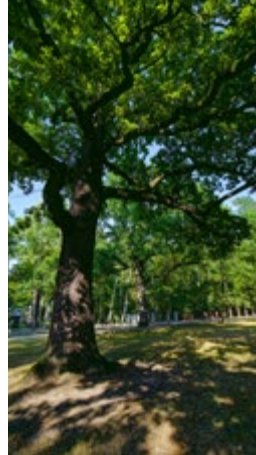
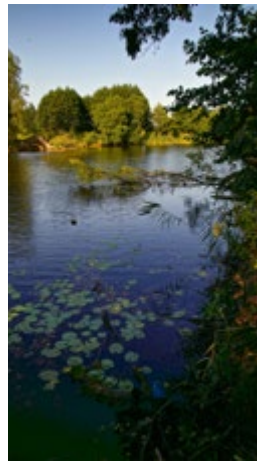
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Accompanying projects

The Strategy for the Integrated Territorial Investments for the Warsaw Functional Area 2014-2020+ identified additional projects, integrated in functional and/or content-related terms with projects scheduled for implementation as part of the Integrated Territorial Investments. Such additional projects include:

- **Warsaw metro development projects**
 - Construction of Metro Line II, including auxiliary infrastructure and rolling stock purchase – Stage II,
 - Construction of Metro Line II, including rolling stock purchase – Stage III,
- **road construction and redevelopment projects related to Warsaw's TEN-T road hub**
 - Upgrade of streets along the Marsa – Żołnierska route, section from Marsa junction to city limits – Stage II,
 - Redevelopment of streets along the Marywilska – Czołowa – Polnych Kwiatów route, section between the Toruńska Route and Mehoffera Street – Stage I,
 - Redevelopment of Marynarska Street, section between Taśmowa and Rzymowskiego Streets,
 - Redevelopment of Wał Miedzeszyński Street, section between the roundabout at Trakt Lubelski Street and the planned S2 junction;
- **City of Warsaw agglomeration/metropolitan rail development projects**
 - Upgrade of the Warszawa Szczęśliwice Technical & Holding Station,
 - Enhancement of the transport capacity of the metropolitan rail within the Warsaw Functional Area – Stage I,
 - Enhancement of the transport capacity of the metropolitan rail within the Warsaw Functional Area – Stage II.





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